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VOLUME XLVIII. FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

IT WAS A COWARDLY MOB.

IS SHE A STATE PRISONER?

THE BANKING BUSINESS.

DERR DISASTER IN ALPENA

A CASE OF LEPROSY IN OHIO.

DEATH IN THE EAST BY A CYCLONE.

SUICIDE FROM ILL HEALTH.

A CHICAGO MAN DEAD.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.

A CHICAGO GIRL DROWNED.

DEATH FROM HEAT.

A CHICAGO MAN

HOOSIERS HAVE A DAY.

INDIANA DELEGATION VISITING THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Show Cowboy Band Great Crowds in the Campaign — Stop Twice for Scenes with Bands Playing Souvenir Buttons and Campaign Cartoons Displayed — Gov. Hanly Makes Three Speeches, One at Night on Important Anti-Saloon Issue.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—(Special.)—This was Indiana day on the Harrison-Fairbanks special, which, with Governor Hanly and other state officials, Republican candidates for state offices, and citizens from Marion, Hancock and Elkhart counties here been traveling to and fro through the state of Hanly carrying hurrahing, cannon, and various contraptions which represented other days in the present campaign. Bands of patriotic musicians with gaily uniforms and good selections were furnished to punctuate and inspire the cheers of enthusiastic, especially in the vicinity of this. Harrison's headquarters, the Fort Harrison Hotel, tonight. Many of the young people from out of town are in the city. Word of their coming got to the world of their coming got to the enthusiasm which preceded them immediately after the Harrison's publication that they are going to the city have swelling the hilarity typical evening going of state primaries, and according their advancement of the day. One Harrison has for the time turned the custody of the residence over to Col. Wm. Bolton, the granddaughter, who rules the world property. However, that incident might not have run a figure.

The crowds were on great today to have been entertained at the factory's residence.

All arrivals this morning the Harrison arrived at the Fort Harrison Hotel. Parties 2 and 3 on the Pennsylvania avenue and connected with the large veranda at the second floor were assigned to him. The veranda is a little high for a forum but it was used on such today. Mrs. Harrison's position was high above the heads of the auditors, but the speech was not above

the crowd below.

Mrs. Lodge, if the common accounts of her enthusiasm, for an hour after the Senator's arrival at the hotel in chatted with friends and admired visitors. The weather was unseasonably hot and sultry and there were apprehensions about how the Senator would get through the day. It was feared that the heat, with its many exertions, and full dress of night, the Senator's physician, and his wife, would be prostrated.

All these fears proved groundless. The Senator arrived over the Big Four Railway at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and was driven to the Fort Harrison Hotel, where he remained until 11:30 o'clock. He then went to the Commercial Club, where he was entertained at luncheon by a number of prominent citizens. He left the club at 1:30 o'clock and was driven to the Fort Harrison Hotel, where he remained until 2

A "SENATORIAL" VICTORY.

THE EMPEROR GOES LAME.

I Am Blessed

WASHINGTON PARK.

The Washington Park Club

6 RACES 6

LAST WEEK OF THE RACES.

TODAY, Friday, July 13,

RAIN OR SHINE,

The Quickstep Stakes

AND FIVE OTHER GRAND RACES.

TRAINS

EDEN MUSEE

NATIONAL HUNGARIAN BAND.

CRYSTAL SLIPPER.

RICE'S CORSAIR 60 ARTISTS.

A NOBLE ROGUE

THEO. THOMAS

REQUEST

Henry Lee's Favorite Company

THE ROAD TO RUIN

"GALATEA," the Living Statue.

The Crucifixion.

GETTYSBURG.

The Tribune.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

SUBSCRIBERS DISCONTINUING ESTIMATES.

Prompt subscriptions made to THE TRIBUNE at the old rates will be cancelled for the unexpired period on the basis of the new rates.

The local money market was active and firm, with increasing applications at recently increased rates. Local exchange was fairly active, and averaged firmer. Stocks in Wall street were irregular with some of former rising in call freight rates.—The Chicago produce markets were modest, with fair selling of wheat, corn, and pork, but declined generally. The crop news from Europe continued to favor the bulls, but they had dull work enough. At one point Wednesday they got well enough scared, but Thursday they got back and barley closed unchanged, lard one and the 5 cents higher, under 10¢ sales lower, corn 1 cent lower, and oats easier, and Saturday firm.

Gov. Hill has called a special session of the New York Legislature for next Tuesday. He has assigned no reason for the course, but it is believed the intention is that the Legislature may make provision for the redemption of the warrants in the State Treasury. The Legislature adjourned without making an appropriation for the new material on which the prison labors are usually employed. The extra session, it is said, will be for the purpose of remedying this neglect, and after the required appropriation is made will adjourn. It can consider any such subjects as the Governor may submit to it, and it is intimated in some quarters that he will ask the legislature for an accumulation of the mayor's population and a reapportionment of the State for assembly districts, also for the calling of a constitutional convention. If any of these schemes would serve to postpone Bill would not hesitate to reconsider them, no matter how important the reconsideration may appear at this time.

Boss of Mayor Hewitt's battle ardor and political success are preparing to assail the act of the anti-Jones bony bargain that are to be assessed against the city on account of the Jackson street bridge contract for outside purposes. One of the cruise says: "Mr. Hewitt's friends are claiming for his economy in public contracts and close watching in the settlement of claims. On the ocean side of the outer pulaski is a big bridge (Jackson street) with $600,000 damages of more." The $60,000 estimate of damages for the Jackson street bridge is based, doubtless, on the $30,000 (allowed in favor of Judge Adgate). If other claimants are able to get such judgments there is no doubt that the aggregate footed up by the members of the administration will be startled. But if damages is properly fixed by the Adgate judgment and an appeal against the city it will not be Mayor Hewitt's fault. He is now properly demanding a hearing in the Adgate case, engaging to be done the ruinous effect of paying $30,000 damages to an owner whose property is really enhanced in value by the improvement made for the benefit of the general public. But the Mayor not informed the $30,000 would have been cast and elsewhere only owners of the vicinity would have received proportionally large amounts for alleged damages. The result of the action taken by the Corporation Counsel on the advice of the Mayor is that the damages will be kept down to a reasonable figure. Judge Adgate will not even be allowed to collect his $30,000, or anything like that amount, and the Jones, Ashlin, and Wales will not be permitted to collect more or (simply (or at all) for other claimants. It may be added in connection with the Jackson street bridge improvement that it was commenced during the Harrison administration on plans approved of by Harrison, Mayor Hewitt's connection with it commenced when he entered succession from the Pan Wayne National Congress in reference to the West Side approach to the bridge, which will save the taxpayers over $10,000.

The Texas Deep Water Convention, which met last week at Fort Worth, adopted resolutions asking Congress "to appropriate not less than $2,000,000 for a Texas deep water port, to be expended at the point decided by the Board of Government Engineers to be most available." The convention did not care how much over the million should be appropriated. The Board of Government Engineers, with a strong conviction in favor of a Texas harbor, would be able to spend every dollar that might be voted. But the $2,000,000 sentence would be only a beginning. As soon as the Texas engineers had located their port and commenced operations there would be demands for new appropriations each year to deepen the harbor. It would not be easy or inexpensive to keep a new port open in Texas. After one was constructed it would be a struggle between the Gulf States, aided by the rivers bearing them, and the Board of Government Engineers for Texas, aided by the whole defense power of the United States, as to whether it should be kept open or closed for purposes and such conventions.

The scheme of the Texas Deep Water Convention is one of those wild money spending projects which are prevalent by the large surplus in the National Treasury. The Texas, as they would say, want "to have their wheat at the low average." The most convenient way, to their judgment, of getting at it is through a concession of moving engineers in search of a port between the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Sabine, wasting two months at the rate of $2,000,000 per annum "at the least."

The Fort Worth convention did not stop to think whether such an appropriation as they asked for would be constitutional. The constitution of a canal where a State would not be. Would the construction of a jetty (or breakwater) port on the coast of a State? This is a question which the seven representatives now are sent to Congress from the Lone Star State would be disposed to answer in the negative if they had not a personal interest in the matter.

The Tax service states to have a demoralizing effect in all parts of the country. In one section, near Lockhaven, 40 a shot of [illegible] are present in order to follow

6. Another reduction also is to hold a new survey, which may be useful in cases, but cannot on account of irregular progress concerning matter considered, and a hurt plan proposed two, Wesley and two others. The Fort Worth scheme is the latest.

A DECIDEDLY TEMPERANCE DISPOSITION.

Yesterday evening two Swiss was the cause of a sudden and spontaneous outcry popular uprising such as has not been witnessed since the days of anti-secret agitation. Pascal Sat was packed with 5,000 excited and indignant people who made the air ring with cheers for many a year. The square around the hall was also densely packed. Tremont Temple, another large hall, was thrown open and the two was equally packed with an excited audience.

This intense and significant outpouring of the people was occasioned by a call issued by a few gentlemen for a meeting of citizens to protest against the recent action of the School Board in sustaining the use of Bernstein's history at the instance of Roman Catholic clergymen who object to non-sectarian text books in the interest of their own. Many of assignments, and to recommend having a teacher in the high school who has taught in accordance with the text book that the church in the minority upon the subject of religion, which were in the nature of [illegible] to subscribe. The meetings were addressed by numerous speakers, but their sentiments were not noteworthy in the way of originality or novelty of argument. A Jewish member of the board, who had voted with the majority, was refused a room for the American flag upon the platform until indignant enthusiasm and excitement. The temper of the meeting is best shown by the resolutions which were passed.

These resolutions declare in substance that the citizens of Boston regard all attacks of foreign-born people or their descendants upon our Government, education, politics, or religion as [illegible] that they will not tolerate any attempt, clerical or lay, Protestant or otherwise, to subvert American institutions; that they "devote the entire energies of the Swiss that the State should have no truck in the education of its future citizens"; and that they will make no more concessions "to those enemies of the Republic." They further resent the assault of the [illegible] upon "unpatriotic teachers," declare that the text-book must be entirely satisfactory and have reasons are given for its removal, endorse the course of Mayor Hewitt and counsel it to the Swiss citizens for imitation, and at the same time pledge all true men present to "strive to vote for any person for any office whose allegiance to any foreign Power or potentate would be troublesome to the free republic for public trusts than for the appointment of those who have no love for our political, civil, social, and religious institutions, and who would gladly see them overthrown."

The closing act of the second gathering was of a practical and significant character. A committee of fifty was appointed to investigate and take charge of a popular movement having for its purpose the defeat of all members of the School Board who have voted in sympathy with the decree of the Roman Catholic clergy. There has long been a move brewing in Boston to this direction. It is not long ago that the city was here to over a bill introduced in the Legislature providing that all teachers, whether in the public or in the parochial schools, should be obliged to pass a public examination, and no more than a certificate as qualified of teaching, whereupon the church authorities set up the claim that if their teachers were obliged to secure State certificates then the State should pay them. The bill ultimately failed and quiet was restored. The move has now broken out afresh on the text-book question. The same text has been rejected by one even board without causing any excitement, but in Boston it has been made the occasion of extraordinary excitement. The question involved is purely a technical one. If the book is doctrinal in any sense it should not be used. So one to this day or any other has questioned the religious views only during the [illegible] of Leo X., but the church affirms that they were anti-papal views of authority by ecclesiastical persons and that it was not responsible. Hence the question is a fairly open one. But whatever the technical or doctrinal side of the controversy may be, it is self-clear how the movement will advance their case by subject to a political issue. Boston is no longer a Puritan but an Irish city, and on that issue the Irish vote will undoubtedly be solid. As that vote represents the large majority, it looks as if Brewster's book will have to go, notwithstanding the sentiment of Faneuil Hall.

THE GOLD TRADE IN EUROPE.

Partly on the fact that no gallon dollars is yet has been exported to Europe this spring a New York despatch says the bankers are greatly puzzled to account for the heavy flow of specie across the ocean in the present condition of the markets. The despatch says:

Mr. Schiffelman, one of the largest shippers of gold, said to-day: "The movement of gold to Europe is not a new one. It has been going on for some years. The present movement is not unusual, although it is larger than usual. The movement is due to the fact that the rates of interest abroad are higher than they are here, and bankers are looking on the operation after a profit. Gold is now being shipped to Europe at a profit of about 1 per cent. Bankers here can borrow money at 1 per cent, and they can get 4 per cent abroad. Of course, there is a risk in the transaction, but it is not a large one. The principal reason why gold is going to Europe at this time is because the banks there are anticipating the demand for gold in the fall crops. Many banks are forced to ship gold to Europe here and forward it."

There is nothing in all surmising about the outflow of gold to Europe. The $21,000,000 worth sent already to sail a legislature, and before the close of the year other and heavier exports will come to the mark. A year ago Mr. Stone said that his investments in Europe continued his use had over $2,000 Americans visited Europe, and in his opinion their average expenditure would not be less than $1,000, and was probably much more. At the lowest estimate, therefore, American travelers spent $21,000,000 in Europe last year. The outflow of American specie to Europe is greater than ever this year, and the records show that 10,000 more passage in May and June. Before the end of August 20,000 more will follow, and by January the number will probably reach 75,000, with $75,000,000 as the amount of money spent by Americans in pleasure hunting and buying for clothing and fancy goods, pottery, etc., abroad. Over 1,000 Chicagoans have gone to Europe since the first of May, and as many more will follow, and as their expenditures will be largely above the average Illinois's contribution to the big sum of money left in Europe by American travelers can hardly be less than $1,000,000 for the season.

From the amount an American head for Europe gets the passage ticket he begins paying crowds in Europe. The English, French, and German steamship companies have some eight carriers to assist in this enquiry, but also a number of all that is paid them by American is sucked into gold and taken to Europe. When American tourists have no money abroad they must necessarily stop and to meet the issues of credit of American bankers. Just now, owing to the heavy pressure of European gold and the de-

cement results of American products, the interest and specie in the United States favor the export of gold. The tug was more promptly and here is to surround him on six feet before the American ground will be able to settle all their bills and return home with nothing tangible to show for their enormous expenditure beyond some fine clothing, pottery, pictures, statuary, etc. No other country in the world would send such a contribution train of agents with so little to return. It would subject to a rich and great country that has regard without excess the sound constitutions of [illegible] to gold, "the vital fluid of commerce," by the citizens engaged in commerce making on foreign lands. In no other country would such a thing occur and business and bankers still be pressed to account for the outflow of gold.

ANNUAL OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The attempt to bring the building associations of Chicago under some general system of regulation and inspection will command public approval. These associations, which in Chicago have many names, the plans of certain leading forms, are organized under an act which accomplishes much the same system as prevails in Philadelphia, where building associations have been so remarkably successful. But, unfortunately, the Illinois act takes no precaution to prevent the accumulation of fund, concerns, and it can be used only to help the scheme over after the former has been stolen. Existing associations are the leaders a good one way to a great benefit to a community, while one unscrupulous or ignorant management may become an instrument of unexpected fraud and robbery. It is said that $1,000 stands in Cook county are interested directly in building associations, and that these societies represent a larger investment than all the National banks of Illinois. This is an immense aggregation, perhaps, but there is no reason why it should not be correct, and represents the savings of people of moderate means. It is time to see the duty of some one to see that the requirements of the building associations law are enforced.

At the recent meeting of representatives of Chicago building associations it was stated that some of these societies advertise to do business like a National bank, where deal in real estate, and that four-fifths of them are acting outside the requirements of the law. Reference was made to one association which has never filed its charter and yet is engaged in business. It would seem that these societies should be subject to such wise official supervision as banks and insurance companies. The State, of course, could not undertake the management of these associations, but it should do something to see that they comply with the most important requirements of their charters. The officials representing well managed building associations ought to take steps to have all such societies brought under a system of oversight and regulation. The settlement of a discouraged association would cost more or less harmful to all those societies and discourage the form of saving and investment. Under good management these societies should prove a great benefit to Chicago and to the source of enabling thousands of wage workers to secure homes, but if such organizations can be conducted without proper oversight or inspection, and in gentlemen disregard of the State law it is only a question of time when they will be deprived of the field they now have on public confidence. Probably the State Auditor would be the proper officer to exercise a general supervision of the building associations as he does now over the insurance companies.

THE BARBERS CONTENTMENT.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells how the Emperor Frederick "directs to bring at the Prohibitionists palace to all his cases a State prisoner, the object of the authorities being to bring a prisoner to their eyes but to induce him to surrender his husband's papers, which are supposed to have an important political bearing and to contain facts which are not available to the present Government. Meanwhile the former papers are ranging with accusations against Dr. Bachmann, and the German Germs are equally severe in their charges, and are hinting that they would have saved the Emperor if he had not been detained at Gera.

As the case now stands it seems a pity that the Emperor should have started to call in Dr. Bachmann at all. In that case he would have died quietly at San Remo. He would not have enabled the Germ and the entire world have been spared all the trouble and embarrassment. There would have been no occasion for doctors to explain, no chance to [illegible] upon any one, no professional jealousy, no gratification, and no possibility for [illegible]. The Emperor would have died as the Emperor died, and respectful silence would have followed the decree, instead of the [illegible] and fighting now in progress. The Emperor would have died in peace, and the [illegible] would have been spared all the trouble and embarrassment. There would have been no occasion for doctors to explain, no chance to [illegible] upon any one, no professional jealousy, no gratification, and no possibility for [illegible]. The Emperor would have died as the Emperor died, and respectful silence would have followed the decree, instead of the [illegible] and fighting now in progress. The Emperor would have died in peace, and the [illegible] would have been spared all the trouble and embarrassment.

KING KILLED BY FRENCH CARE.

The insanity mystery which has now existed so long in the household of King Otho I. and Queen Theresa of Bavaria has culminated at last in an open mystery, and proceedings have been instituted which must terminate either in a judicial separation or absolute divorce, according as the jury of twelve who is summoned to-day to [illegible] of the King, who is seeking the interdict of escape. The case is likely to become a very close contest of the party of the 2nd. Native nobility has been prominent in every royal household. It is a royal disease from which Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, have been no more exempt than ordinary people, and a story has always existed after all to attach the same thing to all grades of life. But never has nature the degree of public attention the evil is usually confined to the [illegible] circles.

The present case of Bavaria, Otho I., was born in 1848, and is consequently in his 40th year. He succeeded to the throne after the murder of his uncle in 1886, was crowned Prince at Rheims, and took upon himself the functions of Government in 1871. While on a Prince and during a visit to Russia in 1872 he met with Sophia, the 19-year-old daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria Imperial Court. It was a case of love at first sight, and marriage followed in the same year. The offspring of the ap[illegible] were three Prince Rupprecht, born Aug. 18, 1869. The Queen from the moment the second Regents became a great favorite with the Germans, and the future of the newly wedded pair seemed to be rich with promises of happiness. Prince Otho was proclaimed King in 1886, but long before that time showed bad tendencies in the family. Only a few months after the birth of the new Otho began to regard his wife, and his infidelities were matters of common notoriety. He entered upon a course of dissipation which has been continued to the present time. A [illegible] myste-

As the case now stands it seems a pity that the Emperor should have started to call in Dr. Bachmann at all. In that case he would have died quietly at San Remo. He would not have enabled the Germ and the entire world have been spared all the trouble and embarrassment. There would have been no occasion for doctors to explain, no chance to [illegible] upon any one, no professional jealousy, no gratification, and no possibility for [illegible]. The Emperor would have died as the Emperor died, and respectful silence would have followed the decree, instead of the [illegible] and fighting now in progress. The Emperor would have died in peace, and the [illegible] would have been spared all the trouble and embarrassment.

PIQUET GIVEN THE LIE.

QUEBEC'S PREMIER AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS.

The Latter Resigns His Seat After an Exciting Debate with the Prime Minister—Prospects of a Dissolution—Mr. Parnell Accepts the Government's Proposition to Investigate the Charges Made by the "Times"—Salvage Accounts in Gale—General Foreign News.

QUEBEC, July 11.—In the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon Mr. Parnell presented the petition of the Chamber. His presentation was opposed. Mr. Beaugrand thereupon rose to speak.

Mr. Beaugrand, in his speech preparing the Commons, said that such a course was dangerous, and that counsel ought to be paid before the celebration of the centenary of the creation of 1791. The object prevented the better use of new safeguards to secure the purity which it was protection. The Chamber of Commerce was taking into care and to all but the country was watching with interest. The Assembly were much divided. The council had been to safely conquest a country of the Constitution. He did not doubt that the government of the Province, was on a level with those of duty. He would do the same thing. He would do the for the Chamber being convened of the necessity for that sections and Province of Quebec to a election.

Premier Taschereau replied that Mr. Beaugrand's language to-night was the Bath. [Laughter.] He said it was the first time he had known any one to go to see the Governor, and he was always glad to see the Chamber, to take advice from whom or criticise their actions. [Laughter.] What had they, Beaugrand? [Laughter.] I made an appeal to the country.

A Voice—The country answered yes to the Quebec question.

A Voice—Answered Deputy for Chapleau. The country condemned provincial bankruptcy.

A Voice—You are a lingering specimen of the enlightenment of Prince. We will consider the necessity to again give the country an opportunity to pass upon the question. We have received more service in the Province than you can do here. You are a disgrace to the Province. You are a disgrace to the Province. You are a disgrace to the Province. You are a disgrace to the Province.

Mr. Beaugrand—M. Pinsonnault's speech is the production of a half educated school boy. He is no way similar to his grand father. I tell you now, as I told him, and the world, that he is responsible for.

After a period of excitement the President of the Chamber had that Attorney-General Beaugrand would also Mr. Beaugrand to withdraw.

Mr. Beaugrand asked if censure was to be applied to himself.

The President—It was you that have attacked the Premier. You had words to retract and I consider it my duty to apply a censure.

Mr. Beaugrand entered against a ruling which did not obtain that Liberty to the Province. He had also to speak to the Premier. [Laughter.] He would not withdraw.

Mr. Beaugrand—M. Pinsonnault's speech is the production of a half educated school boy. He is no way similar to his grand father. I tell you now, as I told him, and the world, that he is responsible for

WANTED TO FIND HIS DOG.

[illegible]

MRS. DE SOVEN'S LETTER

[illegible]

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

[illegible]

No Better Time to Buy Than Now

DURING OUR Special Summer Sales.

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Nearly three months to enjoy the luxury of a cool suit or blouse or office coat. In three days you can get more than your money back if the comfort you have taken.

Ranging About as Camping-Out Pants, $2.00.

Contrast of Alpaca Coats, 45 and 50c.

White and Fancy Flannel Trousers or Traveling Suits.

Skeleton and Half-Lined Flannel Suits, $9.25, $10.00.

Skeleton and Half-Lined Serge Suits, $12.50, $15.00, $25.00.

French Flannel Coats, with the finish out, $3.00.

White and Fancy Vests, in most cuttings.

The ever-sought-for English Check Suits, $15, $20, $22.

MORE STATE BARGAINS TO FOLLOW.

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.

Corner State and Washington.

SAUCE

Lea & Perrins

PROF ILE HOUSE.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

STOCKTON HOTEL.

Mrs. Henry H. Babcock's Tablet

PARKHURST POST HOUSE.

THE SHELDON, Ocean Grove, N. J.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Meat

SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK

Imperial Hair Regenerator, for Hair or Beard wholly or partially Gray.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Harrison left yesterday afternoon for the East for a vacation to last three or four weeks.

There was a marked improvement in the condition of E. P. Henderson last evening, although he was very weak. Mr. Henderson has been confined to his room for the last two weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia, from which, for a time, his life was despaired of. He is now considered out of danger, and will soon be able to get up for a few hours.

IN GENERAL.

In the court of common pleas Judge Prendergast set a jury from Judge Jamieson's courtroom and gathered.

Yesterday April yesterday appointed notary seven new notaries, four reappointed and two to take effect immediately.

Judgments in the sum of $50 and $7 [illegible] against the city for $10,000 damages to their property by the burning of the Union stock yards.

Chief of Police Kipley will issue a general order to-day requiring all policemen assigned to [illegible] to wear their uniforms.

Union Pacific, to be positive, was promised by the heat to-day yesterday at 2:30. Sand around and Lake street, the mercury rose to [illegible] at 3:30. Hundreds swam. So it is [illegible] and bright.

Sabin Curtis, a servant girl employed by Mrs. Lewis at No. 96 West Monroe street, is [illegible] by the Department of Public Charities, to appear at the Desplaines street station to-day and will be held for [illegible] until another [illegible] can be secured.

A number of Japanese children, boys and girls, to all those held the court of their countrymen in the vicinity of Sherman avenue, were put in the custody of Superintendent of Public Charities Wright, to be held for the Juvenile court.

The Lyric Garage Institution of this city has its stock owned [illegible] Friday last. The cases of the stock [illegible] are now [illegible] and the stock will be sold at auction to-day by Auctioneer [illegible].

Chief Clerk Wilson of the City Collector's department reports that the total amount of [illegible] received by the city will be [illegible] this year during September to the amount [illegible] of the [illegible] to be in the city's treasury.

The regular session of the Women's Christian Association was held yesterday at the [illegible]. The committee and [illegible] reported [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] for the [illegible] Home. The [illegible] elected [illegible] Mrs. [illegible].

Thomas Hagerman, an ice peddler, was arrested by the [illegible] yesterday at 3:30. Sand around and Lake street, the mercury rose to [illegible] at 3:30. Hundreds swam. So it is [illegible] and bright.

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The Second meeting of the Lake Shelf Improvement Commission, Mayor Harrison, [illegible] Chairman, Miss Frost, [illegible] Secretary, and [illegible] present. [illegible] Mayor Harrison [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Chairman [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Commissioner

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888—TEN PAGES.

GROVER AND HIS VETOES.

MRS. CROCKER'S ALIMONY.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

The Stockholders of the Sioux Tunnel Company Who Have Not Assented to the Plans of Reorganization.

City Railway Stock
WANTED

July Investments.

BUSINESS.

Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Trans. Co.

MONTREAL

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

The Great Lake Michigan Route to Mackinac

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City